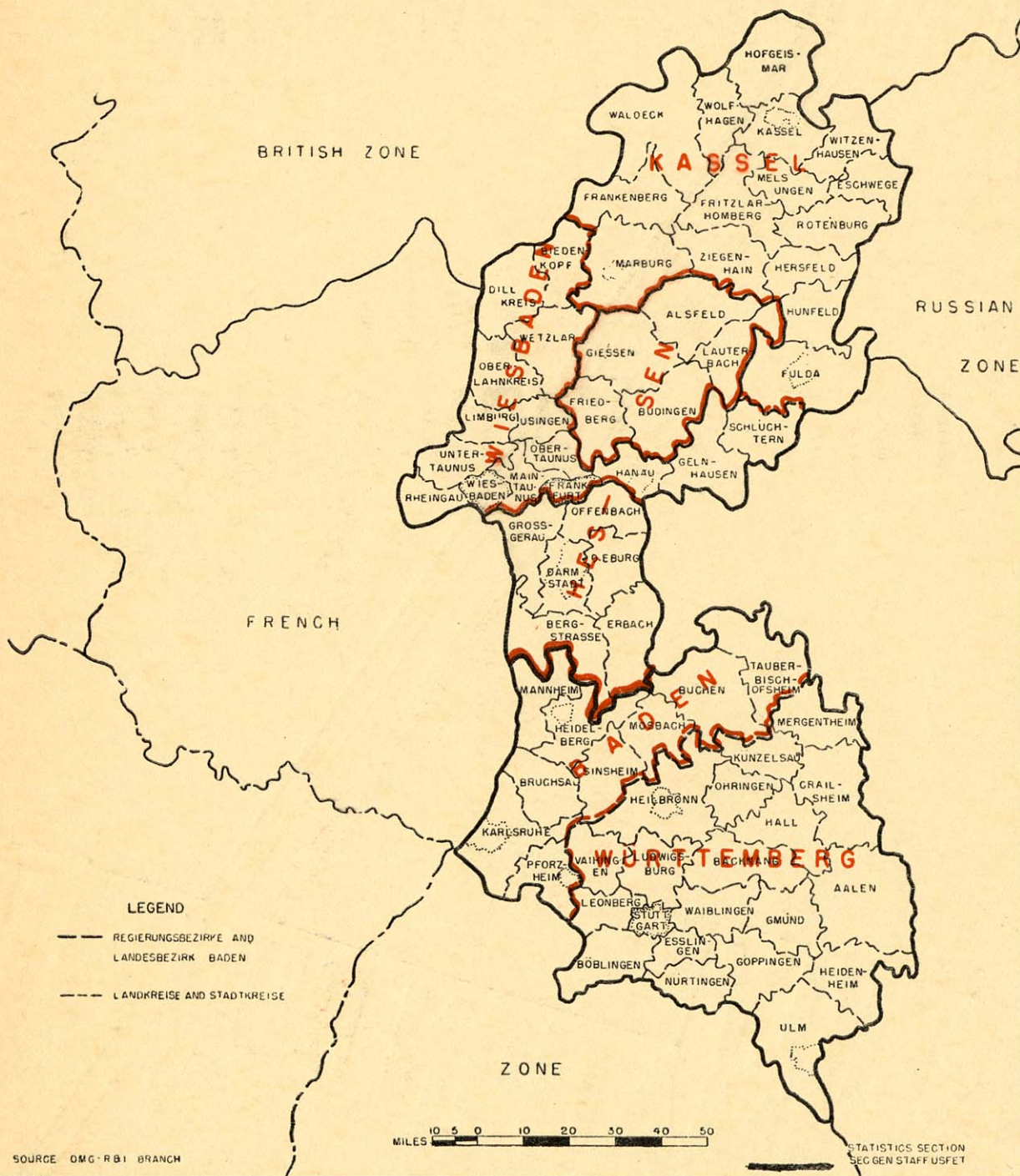


NUMBER 35 — 1 APRIL 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



NO. 35 — 1 APRIL 1946

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

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OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Mail Service for Dependents of Military Personnel, US Civilian Employees, and for Military Communities	Cir 32, Hq USFET 11 March 1946
Treatment of Prisoners of War, Members of Disarmed Enemy Forces and Civilian Internees	AG 383.6 GAP-AGO 20 March 1946
Discharge of Prisoners of War for Labor in US Zone	AG 383.6 GAP-AGO 20 March 1946
Monthly Statistical Report on Administration of Military Justice	AG 250.4 JAG-AGO 21 March 1946
Theatre Safety Program	AG 729 PMG-AGO 21 March 1946
Plan for Medical Service in ETO	AG 700 GDS-AGO 21 March 1946
Parcel Post	AG 311.1 AG (OMGUS, APO 742) 21 March 1946
Relief from Assignment. Temporary Duty for Recuperation, Rehabilitation and Recovery	Pers Bulletin B-22 (OMGUS, APO 742) 21 March 1946
Food Conservation Program	AG 430.2 GDS-AGO 22 March 1946



Free Air For Germany

Radio — the power once used so widely by the Nazis to poison the minds of the German people, is now as free as the press. How are the Germans taking it?

For 12 years Goebbels and Hitler fed poisonous propaganda to the German mind through one of the most effective mediums of information transmission — the radio. Through the radio, the Nazis were able to reach nearly all homes in Germany, down to the most isolated communities of the farm country. To ascertain that Germans would get this information, the Nazis made available a low powered radio, put on sale at a cost well within the reach of the German pocketbook.

When the Americans took over the radio service, it was of course cleansed of propaganda, and is now paralleling the principle of free press with that of free air for Germany. But does merely democratizing radio mean that the German will accept the truth as truth? Does the German believe what he hears on the radio? What does he prefer to hear? These and many other questions were answered by the results of a recent Military Government survey.

BELIEVE OUR NEWS UNBIASED

This survey reveals German radio listening habits and general reactions to the type and quality of programs on the Sueddeutscher Rundfunk (South German Network), which covers the American zone through Radios Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich. The survey is the first comprehensive study of its kind

to be undertaken in Germany and was made by the Information Control Surveys Unit, which conducts scientific public opinion polls using techniques similar to those employed by the Gallup poll. These studies are undertaken regularly in order to evaluate German opinion as it relates to the Information Control Program in Germany.

The majority of German radio listeners in the American zone believe that news presented to them over the American-operated network is reliable and free of propaganda. For example, only 4 percent of those who did not listen regularly and 13 percent of regular listeners thought propaganda was broadcast.

However, a majority of those interviewed stated a preference for "interpretive" news. When people were asked whether they preferred the news to be simply read or to be read with a personal note by a name speaker, 15 percent answered that they preferred the news to be read without comment. Among the regular listeners, a majority (57 percent) preferred name newscasters.

MUSIC PREFERRED

As to program preferences in general, musical programs were preferred to other types by a solid majority (65 percent) of all those interviewed. News programs were preferred by one-fourth of the

population, and radio plays and political commentaries by less than one in each 10 persons.

Listeners were asked which kind of musical program they liked best. Over the whole zone, German folk music was most popular (33 percent) and jazz least popular (2 percent). Nearly one-fifth of the listeners expressed most liking for other types of musical programs. In Greater Hesse, opera and operetta were equally preferred by the majority of listeners while only one in three Bavarians liked this type of music. Folk music was equally popular in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria but relatively unpopular in Greater Hesse. Classical music and symphonies had a constant audience of about one in seven in each land.

On the other hand, nearly half (47 percent) of the people mentioned some types of musical programs in reply to the question.

"What kind of radio program do you like least?"

One quarter of all the people spoke out against jazz and dance music in the American vein, and 13 percent more said they disliked heavy music and symphonies.

"STIMME AMERIKAS" POPULAR

Few people (12 percent) could recall the name of a program which they preferred above others. However, practically half of those who specified a program named "Stimme Amerikas" (The Voice of America Program, relayed from New York). When asked directly whether they listened to "Stimme Amerikas" a good majority (63 percent) of the listeners said they did. Most people heard the program from German stations. Only about 6 percent picked it up only from London and 3 percent of the listeners said they heard it only from New York. An additional 4 percent said they heard the program sometimes from more than one place.

Most listeners to Stimme Amerikas, when questioned as to the proportion of political news presented in this program, felt that neither too much nor too little was given — that the proportion was just right. Of the 10 percent who were critical, four of five desired more political news.

Suggestions were asked as to the type of material particularly desired. The largest group of answers (50 percent) showed an interest in US intentions in the future: Our policy toward Germany as regards food, clothing, shelter, re-building and denazification. An additional 13 percent said they would like to hear more about life in a democracy and how a democracy like the US actually functions. About 9 percent reiterated their interest in news and political analysis. As many as 28 percent had no suggestions to offer.

The audience of Stimme Amerikas seemed to be composed of fairly equal proportions of middle and upper class elements and a somewhat smaller proportion of lower class radio listeners. Men, too, turned more frequently to Stimme Amerikas than did women, probably because of their higher interest in news and political commentary.

Large proportions of the listeners within each land customarily tune to the local land station — at Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich. Over the whole zone, Munich was heard most often by the largest group of people — 42 percent. Stuttgart was heard most often by one in four listeners, and Frankfurt by 13 percent of the listeners. Leipzig (Russian controlled) had the next largest audience about 8 percent, and Berlin (also Russian controlled) the least of the top ranking stations, about 4 percent.

The survey concluded that differences of taste for types of programs seemed to be, in large part, a function of educational or status background. More men than women tend to be interested in news programs. The better educated groups exhibit the same tendency. In the

same vein, more of the better educated preferred lectures and discussions as compared with those of average or below-average education.

The survey also showed that less than half of the population in the American zone had radios in good working order. But nearly one in three radios in the zone was a two-tube Volksempfänger, which is a mass-production receiver with extremely limited range. Practically no radios were operated by batteries. Middle wave lengths could be picked up by nearly all sets, but only one-third of the sets were equipped to receive short wave.

WEEKEND LISTENERS

An appreciable proportion of the people (37 percent) restricted their listening to save electricity. Nearly all these restrictions were imposed upon day time listening. Large audiences developed during the evening hours, from six to ten PM, but significant audiences were at their radios at 7 AM and at noon. Listeners with larger than average families seemed to use the radio socially as the center of the evening at home. The daily average time spent at the radio was two hours. About six in ten people (59 percent) indicated that they listened longer on some days than others. Most people (34 percent) spent more hours at the radio on Sundays, but an appreciable group (24 percent) also mentioned Saturday as a day on which more than average time was spent at the radio. The week-end, then, undoubtedly finds a much larger audience than any of the week days.

A plurality of people (31 percent) said they listened to their radio from two to four hours daily. But a similar group (29 percent) said they only listened one or two hours. During the daytime a slightly larger proportion of listeners were women. But in the evening (from 7 to 11) a larger proportion of men than of women used the radio.

More people over 50 than younger listened in the morning. From 6 to 7 at night, those under 30 and those over 50 made up a disproportionate part of the audience. After 9 o'clock in the evening more people under 30 than middle aged or old listened to the radio. For example, at 9 o'clock eight in ten of those under 30, but only six in ten of those older listened. At ten o'clock one in three of those under 30, but only about one in five of those older listened.

Listening habits varied somewhat among the three Länder. In Württemberg-Baden the audience before 11 AM was only a few percent of all listeners. This was due to the fact that Stuttgart did not go on the air until late in the morning. Beginning 31 March it will transmit early programs. At noon a relatively large proportion of the people in this land (35 percent) turned on their radios. In the evenings, the two hours between seven and nine were most popular (about three in four of all listeners), but half the listeners said they had their radios on at six and at nine. At ten the audience had shrunk to about one in ten.

In Bavaria and Great Hesse similar patterns developed during the daytime. A morning peak (19 percent and 12 percent, respectively) developed at seven o'clock, and there is a noon peak of about one in four listeners. In the evening, listening in Bavaria was relatively greater at six o'clock (52 percent) and built up to eight o'clock (83 percent), dropping to 60 percent at nine o'clock and 25 percent at ten o'clock. In Great Hesse, the audience seemed to be in later attendance at their radios. About one in three (37 percent) were listening at six, and this proportion grew to 85 percent, at eight, and fell only to 74 percent at nine. At ten o'clock one in five (22 percent) listened. In Greater Hesse the hours with the largest audiences seemed to be eight and nine o'clock. Listening also varied by size of community. More people

in large cities (over 100,000) than in smaller communities turned on their radios at six PM and a large audience held through nine o'clock. At 9 o'clock more people listened in towns over 10,000 than in smaller communities. Throughout the day, listeners in villages under 2000 and listeners in towns between 2000 and 10,000 had similar listening habits. The small audience (15 percent of all listeners) which turned on its radios at 7 AM was found to be more consistent in its use of the radio throughout the morning than those who tuned in to a station at noon (27 percent of all listeners). In the evening, more of the 7 AM listeners had their radios on than did those who listened at noon. The evidence indicates that more persistent habits were maintained by early morning listeners than by midday listeners.

EDUCATED USE RADIOS

The report concluded that radio listening is, without doubt, a function of radio ownership, and ownership is largely determined by ability to purchase. Thus more of those with higher incomes, with superior economic status, with better-paid jobs (and hence, those with more education) listen to the radio. Two groups, which might at first glance be expected to fit into this pattern, did not — the unemployed, and those with an independent income. The status of these two groups in Germany is certainly not that of the regularly destitute. Appreciable proportions of people in both groups are war-dislocated, with middle and upper status now living on savings and waiting for old jobs to be reopened. But age also seemed to affect listening habits — more younger people listened than older people. A few more men tend to listen than women.

Appreciable differences were found

between proportions of the population listening to the radio in various sized communities. The larger the community, the more people listened. One striking exception of this side was found. In Bavaria many more residents in small communities (under 2000) listened to the radio than was true in similar sized towns in the other two Laender. Partly as a result of this situation, nearly two out of three people in Bavaria (65 percent), only half the Hessians (52 percent) and only four in 10 people in Wuerttemberg-Baden (42 percent) listened to the radio. But a tendency was also found for more Bavarians in towns over 2000 population to listen to the radio than in Greater Hesse or Wuerttemberg-Baden.

The survey was based on personal interviews made in 964 houses distributed throughout the Zone so as to represent all types of residences, all classes of people, and city and rural dwellings in the same proportion as they appear in the whole population of the zone. Twenty standard questions were used in the questionnaire. Among the most important were: How many people use your radio? How long do you listen to the radio daily? At which times during the day do you usually listen? What kind of program do you like best? What kind of musical program do you like best?

Is there a particular program that you prefer above all others? Do you listen to Stimme Americas? If so, what do you like best, — news, commentary, or the music? What material should this program deal with? Is there too much or too little political news on the program?

In general, it may be concluded on the basis of answers to these questions that the Germans trust the American form of radio and that the policy of "freedom of the air" is a potent means of re-orienting the German mind toward democracy.

IS LAW NO. 52 EFFECTIVE?

HERE IS MG'S ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

Some faulty interpretations of Military Government Law No. 52 indicates that the full force of its intent, might fail to accomplish the object of its implementation. To illustrate this point, the following extract of a letter from a Landkreis detachment is quoted:

"... In the course of seven months experience with property control and finance, this office has come to the conclusion that Law No. 52 is merely a temporary expedient measure and in no way tends to prevent former active National Socialists and Militarists from regaining strength and reaccumulating wealth on a long-range basis, thereby reestablishing themselves in positions of influence and power. The loopholes contained in Law No. 52, which will allow for the above conditions, are seen as follows:

"There is nothing in Law No. 52, for instance, which prevents a parent, who retained his property on the basis of political cleanliness, from willing his estate to a descendant or other person who was an active Nazi of the type whose property would normally come under property control. Also, should a parent pass away without leaving a will, his Nazi heir, if this be the case, would, according to German law, automatically inherit the parent's estate.

"Regarding persons with blocked accounts, there are no provisions prohibiting such people from receiving debts owed to them prior to the time their accounts were blocked. In this area there are instances where just this took place. In many cases the debts collected amounted to many thousands of marks.

"If certain of the above mentioned conditions and circumventions of Law No. 52 exist at the present time, what will occur in the future when Military Government has in part or completely relinquished control?"

For the information and guidance of Military Government field agencies extract of reply by the Office of Military Government (US Zone) to the above letter is printed below:

In your paragraph 2 you have claimed in effect that the law has no lasting effect. Military Government Law No. 52 is an expeditious method of blocking (freezing) the property of all persons coming within its provisions, even though it is of a temporary character. By its very terms it applies not only to property in possession of the individual at the time the blocking becomes effective, but also

to all property which may be acquired by the individual at a later date. Property so blocked is held within the custody of, or is operated by, Military Government; but the policy for the ultimate disposition of such property still remains undetermined. Your prophesy, that under a long-range control of property the blocked owner occupies a position enabling him to accumulate wealth and thereby regain the "strength" which was intended to be denied him, cannot be supported by any of the provisions of Military Government Law No. 52 or the policies which are now in force to implement its provisions.

Let us assume that either one or both situations stated in your paragraph 4 should come into actual existence. Under such conditions the property acquired by the beneficiary of the will of the owner, or as the heir-at-law of the owner, would be blocked and controlled under Law No. 52 in the same manner as any other property subject to its provisions. The title of, or interests in, property acquired in this manner are not excepted from the provisions of Law No. 52.

In your paragraph 5 you have suggested a situation in which a blocked owner receives money due and owing to him. This situation is not prohibited under the provisions of Law No. 52 but, immediately upon the acquisition of any such funds or property, the latter become blocked by Law No. 52. In fact, Article II provides for the expressed prohibition forbidding any of the persons enumerated in Article I from acquiring or receiving, dealing in, etc., any property referred to in Article I. Should an individual's property be blocked

under Law No. 52, then any and all property acquired by him subsequent to the date he came within its provisions, as well as the property owned on such date, is subject to all the terms and provisions of the law in the same manner as though it had been in his possession at the time of the original blocking by Military Government. The property can only be used by the owner when permitted by Military Government.

The speculative questions raised in your paragraph 6 are based upon the premise that the situations raised in the preceding paragraphs of your letter are correctly stated. In view of the explanations contained in the foregoing paragraphs of this letter, it should be clear that the conditions referred to do not

enable a blocked owner to take advantage of loopholes and circumvention of Military Government Law No. 52.

The fundamental fallacy in the premises of the views stated in your letter is that Law No. 52 is operative as to property owned on the date it first became applicable to a given person or situation. This is not the case. The declaration of Article I, and consequently the impact of the whole law, are continuous, so that any property at any time owned by a blocked person from the effective date of the law into the indefinite future is fully subject to its provisions. If the administration of the law by our detachment has not been in accordance with this interpretation, you should take immediate steps to give full effect to it.

Dependents Applications Now Total 1646

The latest figures tabulated at Headquarters, US Forces, European Theater on dependents of US military and civilian personnel show a total of 1646 applications, 1553 officer and 93 enlisted.

Total number of dependents indicated is 2967 of whom 1740 are adults, 607 are children in the up to four years age group, 452 children in the 5 to 11 age group, 97 are children between 12 and 14 years old, and 71 are children from 15 to 17 years of age.

Total of officers dependents is 2825, EM 142.

The 1646 applications ask for a total of 1715 individuals, 1620 officer and 95 EM dependents, to be brought in April, with totals of individuals for May 462, June 469, July 239, August 64, September 17 and none for the months of October, November, and December 1946. One officer has asked that his dependents be moved in January of 1947.

Requests for the shipment of automobiles is officers 774 and enlisted men 13.

The total of dependents called for in the applications forwarded is 1169, 1124 officer and 45 enlisted.

Shipment of 314 automobiles, 311 officer and 3 EM, were requested on the applications forwarded.

Larger Packages

The size of packages which may be sent from the United States to US personnel overseas has been increased by War Department Circular 58, dated 28 February 1946. This circular raises the weight limit to 22 pounds and increases the maximum size to 48 inches in length or 72 inches in length and girth combined. Only one package a week may be sent by any one person to the same individual overseas, and packages may be mailed only at the request of the addressee. The circular prohibits the dispatch of perishable matter and discourages shipment of fragile items.

Dependents Will Use APO's

Dependents of military personnel and US civilians will be allowed to use the

APO's which serve the military community in which they are stationed, according to Circular 32 issued by USFET on 11 March. They will receive their mail in care of the individuals whom they joined in the ETO, through the same army facilities which serve those individuals. They will not be allowed to use the free mailing privilege which is granted to military personnel, however.

Before leaving home, all dependents should advise correspondents and publishers of their mailing addresses, which will be the same as those of the personnel in ETO whose dependent they are. Both names must be included in the address. Dependents will also be allowed to use all facilities of the APO's or money order units for outgoing mail. If the number of dependents in any given community is so large that it will strain existing facilities, additional personnel will be assigned to those units to enable them to maintain efficient service, thus providing adequate postal facilities for all American personnel in the ETO.

Rewards For Safe Driving

In order to make the Theater Safety Program as effective as possible, recent USFET instructions call the attention of all units to the rewards for safe driving provided by War Department Circular 248, dated 28 July 1942.

This circular authorizes a basic badge for safe driving with a bar to show each type of vehicle operated by the recipients of the award.

In order to qualify for the award, an individual must have passed the standard aptitude and driver's qualification tests. He must also have served as a driver or assistant driver for three months without traffic violations or accidents and with a rating of excellent, and must not have had a similar award revoked for cause during the previous six months.

Unit safety officers are required to submit periodic reports on the presentation

of this award and the effect it has on the accident rate. In addition, safety directors of the major commands are required to forward copies of all bulletins, directives, and publicity items published within their commands. These measures are intended to provide additional inducements in carrying out the safety program.

Army Food Conservation

Because of the current world food shortage, the Army will take special measures to conserve as much food as possible, according to recent USFET instructions. Minimum consumption of food in Army messes is to be achieved through adequate supervision and efficient requisitioning and handling of rations in all installations.

Instructions on the Food Conservation Program were issued to implement a War Department letter dated 7 March 1946. This letter pointed out that people in many areas are in danger of starvation unless they receive more food; and calls attention to the important effect the Army, as the largest single US consumer of food, will have on the situation by using food with maximum efficiency. The best possible supervision of messes, as well as operation of these installations by trained personnel and the adjustment of master menus to local consumption levels is required. In calling the attention of subordinate commanders to this letter, the Theater Commander directed that aggressive action be taken to correct all deficiencies in present operation of unit messes.

Civilian Travel

Germans desiring to go from the US Zone to Berlin may do so only under official US travel orders, it has just been learned from Public Safety Branch, OMGUS. They are permitted to use only trains operated by the American authorities, and may not leave the train enroute.

HOUSING — A

Solution 1: Control Council Law 18 establishes equitable distribution of available housing. Priorities to Nazi victims and anti-Nazis, then to large families, aged, and disabled. Housing census to be taken. Inclusion of women on Housing Committees Mandatory. Wide powers to authorities.

Law No. 18, signed by the Allied Control Council on 8 March provides for equitable distribution of housing. This law follows the pattern established by other recent MG actions of making German authorities responsible for its execution and impression. Military Government retains general control and direction of policy.

First priority in housing space will be given to persons who resisted the Nazi regime or suffered discrimination under it. Preference may also be granted by MG order to skilled workmen in areas where a labor shortage exists. As between persons of equal priority, preference will be given to those having large families and young children, aged persons, and invalids and disabled persons. To establish preference under any of these conditions, a person must produce appropriate documentary evidence, such as a certificate of release from a concentration camp or a medical certificate. No preference may be given on account of social or financial condition, nor to foreigners residing in Germany of their own free will.

All persons over 14 years of age will be allotted a full share of the available space. Children aged 1—14 will receive half an adult space; infants below one year will receive no additional allocation. Allotments will be made in accordance with current MG standards. Where these standards are endangered German authorities may declare "critical areas," and

take steps to prevent people from taking up residence there and to facilitate the departure of individuals not necessary to the local economy.

In carrying the law into execution, local German authorities are to maintain or establish housing offices and advisory committees. German authorities at higher levels may appoint consulting committees. No person may be appointed to committees at either level if he is an official in any of the German housing authorities. Each committee must include one experienced building constructor or housing expert, one public member who is familiar with local conditions, and at least one woman. All members must be non-Nazis and if possible active anti-Nazis.

The housing authorities must take a census of housing space and collect all other necessary information. They will also maintain a list of all persons requiring housing and will provide dwellings for them. Housing will be regarded as available if it is vacant or illegally occupied. Owners must notify the local authorities when dwellings under their control become vacant. In order to increase housing space, the authorities may reconvert space into living accommodations, order dwellings to be exchanged between families to secure more equitable distribution, modify existing space, and carry out urgent repairs. More extensive works may be undertaken if the average housing space per person

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GERMAN PROBLEM

Solution 2: MG Emergency Shelter Program necessitated by inadequate pre-war housing, severe war destruction, present critical lack of construction materials, and increasing Zonal population. Salvable debris utilized, new construction prohibited. Long - range program submitted by Germans.

The German people are faced with a severe housing shortage and a reconstruction problem. It is estimated that of some 19 million dwelling units existing in Germany at the end of the war, approximately 15 percent were totally destroyed and 23 percent were damaged. These averages for the whole of Germany, however, do not reveal the severe destruction which took place in some of the larger urban centers. Bremen for example had 49,500 dwellings destroyed beyond repair, and in June 1945 only 45 percent of the city's homes were serviceable. The destruction wrought in some areas was considerable, and the work of clearing away the rubble, in itself a tremendous task, must be undertaken before any permanent construction can be accomplished. In some instances, presence of rubble will prohibit rebuilding on the old site. In this connection, it is significant to note that German authorities estimate approximately 530,000,000 cubic feet of building debris will have to be removed from Cologne alone, and that this task will require the labor of 6,000 men over a period of five years.

PRE-WAR HOUSING INADEQUATE

The German population was inadequately housed even prior to the war. In order that the rearmament program of the Nazis might be given full scope, expenditures for new housing were kept at a minimum; in many cases housing which had already been planned was not con-

structed because capital was unobtainable for the purpose. In addition, the shortage of materials and labor became acute in 1938. As a result, there was a deficit in Germany proper prior to the war of a million and a half dwellings. This shortage is in addition to the inadequacy of those dwellings which were occupied. Including the need for replacement of unsafe and unsanitary dwellings, the deficit in Germany proper at the outbreak of the war was from three to four million dwellings. The post-war housing plans of the Nazis called for a minimum of six million houses in the first ten post-war years, and these plans did not take into consideration bomb destruction.

It was estimated on 1 January 1946 that for a population of approximately 63,252,271 there are 587,395,669 square meters of available housing space in Germany, an average of 9.20 square meters per person. A breakdown of these figures for the four zones indicates that there is an average of 9.4 square meters per person in the French Zone, 14.4 in the Russian Zone, 7.6 in the American Zone, and 6.2 in the British Zone. However, these figures, as well as any other indices of housing space which are computed at this time, are subject to change due to the state of flux of the population. In addition, the increase of the present population through the absorption of 2,250,000 expellees from Czechoslovakia and Hungary will intensify the housing shortage. While this transfer has not

yet been completed, the problem of finding adequate housing for these expellees within the next few months is already acute. Bavaria will absorb one half of the 2,250,000 expellees and reports from that indicate that the situation is critical. Munich, for instance, recently reported that if dwelling space were further requisitioned for the use of expellees, a corresponding number of the civil population would have to be evacuated.

U S ZONE SHELTER PROGRAM

Despite the unsatisfactory situation which is bound to result from this expellee influx, the German authorities under the guidance of Military Government have thus far carried out a fairly successful housing program whose objective is to provide minimum essential shelter for the homeless.

The program as outlined by Military Government was to be effected primarily through the use of all available local resources, which consisted almost exclusively of material salvaged from debris and used to effect minor repairs on damaged dwelling units. No attempt was made to do extensive rebuilding, and new construction has been absolutely prohibited. The materials needed have been in such short supply that only those buildings that lent themselves to emergency measures have been repaired. Repairs to lightly damaged houses have proceeded at a rapid rate due to the careful allocation of building material and the establishment of priorities for their use.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

To meet the critical shortage of materials, a determined effort has been made to use substitutes as well as everything salvageable from buildings beyond repair. The results, as reported from different cities, have not been uniform. Frankfurt reports that "the civilians have put these materials to good use with their own hands, but their total effect is almost

negligible." On the other hand, the US Sector of Berlin reports a very favorable amount of reconstruction through the use of these materials. However, there is a limit to the uses to which brick and like materials can be put. All windows cannot be filled with brick nor can houses be roofed with them.

The critical materials are lumber, tar paper, plaster, cement, glass, and roofing materials. Bremen reports that "as compared with the material requirements for emergency repair and winterizing, the city has received 20 percent of the roofing slate needed and 10½ percent of the required plaster." Similar reports have come from other areas with the emphasis on shortages according to local conditions. Furthermore, the extreme shortage of materials is a concomitant of the equally acute shortage of basic commodities such as coal. The effects of the disintegration of a complex and interdependent industrial economy could not be overcome to meet the requirements for even modest repairs on such a large scale. These are other deficiencies besides lack of ability to manufacture building materials quickly enough. For example, transportation of such materials could not be effected until railroad bridges were repaired and there was coal for locomotives.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The shortage of skilled labor in the building trades is another contributing factor to the delay in providing emergency housing. This is particularly true in the case of Bavaria, where there is an estimated shortage of 12,000 building workers. There are approximately 4,000 in training on all trades and of this number, 2,000 are in training for the building trades. Much of this apprentice training, however, is "on the job training" and does not develop as high a degree of skill as is desired.

(Continued on page 23)

German Press Favors New Denazification Law



Severity of new law defended and definitive aspects praised by majority of licensed press. Headlines stress German share in decision. Darmstadt and Heidelberg papers' reaction is cool.

The new denazification law was, on the whole, favorably received by the German licensed press in the American Zone, according to an editorial survey by the OMGUS Information Control Division. During the week that the new law was published, it formed the lead story in almost of the 30 licensed newspapers and **Die Neue Zeitung**, the American overt paper. Most of the newspapers printed the complete text.

Many of the papers spoke of it as a "cleansing law." A typical headline in the **Nuremberger Nachrichten** said "German people to share in the decision." Reactions in the Bavarian papers were mainly friendly but in the western area somewhat mixed. For example the **Darmstädter Echo** thought the law was too mild and believed the result would be reactionary. The **Rhein-Neckar Zeitung** of Heidelberg was rather cool and pointed out that the law is an extension rather than a limitation. In contrast, the **Frankfurter Rundschau** stated that "the overwhelming majority of Germans will be able to utter as a sigh of relief, 'I am not affected.'" The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** praised the democratic guarantees and possibilities of appeals and defense and contrasted it with Nazi legal practices. The **Marburger Presse** welcomed the fact that a variety of shades

of guilt are recognized under the new law.

Other press comment follow in some detail:

Schwaebische Donau Zeitung of Ulm . . . Whoever thinks the law too severe should cure himself from such views by seeing the film "Mills of Death."

Stuttgarter Zeitung, 9 March . . . "In addition to and after the introduction of this new law, our main task must be that the conditions which created National Socialism and made them strong and which enabled a spiritual and moral underworld to become leaders and law-makers may never occur again in our midst."

Fuldaer Volkszeitung, 9 March . . . "On March 5 the law for the liberation from National Socialism and Militarism came into effect; the last act of political purge has been entrusted to Germans and exclusively to German courts. Hardly any other law has been expected so eagerly by the people as it concerns the fate of members of practically every family. Many thousands are now in a position to rehabilitate themselves in a proper procedure. The new law appears to be considerably more severe than the directives used so far. A far greater number of people are affected by it but, on the other hand, there is an

advantage which not be over emphasized. That is that the court is at liberty to consider each case individually without being bound by the date of joining the nazi party or by the holding of an office within the party machine."

Hessische Nachrichten, 6 March ... (the denazification law) "adheres to the principle of dealing with every case individually and emphasis the legal element in the procedure. Severity against the main culprits, leniency for the followers — these are its characteristics."

Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 March ... "The hour of the great examination of the conscience is come. Nobody who really cares for the political and spiritual liberation of our people, may say that this law is too severe, that it is an anachronism. Nor may anybody speak of Christian charity or pardon. The law is a bitter necessity because only through it can justice be restored."

Rhein-Neckar Zeitung, 9 March: ... "One of the surprises of the new law lies in the special appendix that determines a priori those who belong to the first two groups of the main culprits and the guilty. That will disappoint many who had hoped for alleviation. The lost war and the individual past are going to weigh like lead on the shoulders of all those in the two categories. However the terrible weight of the guilt that the new law again makes painfully evident is accompanied by a certain feeling of relief that everybody's fate now will be settled and that also definite exoneration can be obtained ... One thing is most essential: If we really want to overcome National Socialism there must be, back of all this denazification of individuals, the will to create such forms of economic life as will let the people feel their community of interest and as will give them an inkling of a justice that makes everybody bear his share of the burden, but that also lets him live and breathe."

The Elections in Retrospect, A German Opinion Poll

The Germans went to the polls last January from a sense of duty and in the hope of "bringing about democracy and a better future," according to a recently released ICD poll on reactions to local election results. Election issues were perceived mainly in terms of the relationship of the German people to the occupation authority rather than in terms of inter-party politics.

An important segment of the population was surprised by the relative weakness of the parties of the left and the large vote polled by the Christian parties. (WIB No. 26, 26 Jan 46, and No. 27, 2 Feb 46.) Confidence that the newly elected candidates would do a good job

was expressed by most of the 1,000 interviewees who were carefully chosen from all-sized communities to provide a sample representative of the whole American Zone.

PRINCIPAL ISSUES

All interviews were asked what they considered the principal issue of the election. Replies indicated widespread public recognition of the fact that these elections were not democratic elections in the usual sense in which self-government is carried out. Few people referred to inter-party issues or competition for political power as having been at stake. Upper-most in their minds, was the relationship of the

The question . . .

"What do you think was the principal issue in these elections?"

Answer 1 . . .

Transfer of government to German people
(replace MG appointees with
popular representatives) (30)
(select leaders of the future) (10)

40%

Answer 2 . . .

Test of German political temper by
occupation power

(determine relative strength of
parties and political disposition
of German people) (16)

(discover whether German people
ready for self-government) (16)
(test power of Communists) (2)

34%

Answer 3 . . .

To "improve situation" make con-
ditions better 9

Other comments (vague) 8

No opinion/no answer 9

100%

Fig. 1 — Main Issue In Elections

German people to the occupation that the primary function of the elections was the transfer of governmental responsibility to the German people, replacing MG appointees with popularly selected representatives and by the selection of future leaders. (Ans. 1). For this large group of respondents the elections were, more or less, a mechanical means of carrying out the transfer. On the other hand, another large segment of the sampled population implicitly viewed the transfer itself as begin at stake. (Ans. 2). For these people, the elections were primarily a means employed by the occupation power to test the German political temper—to discover whether the German people were ready for self-government and democracy and to determine their political dispositions along party lines. Apart from these two groups, a sizeable number of persons had no clear or articulate views on the matter as shown in Ans. 3 of Fig. 1.

REASONS FOR VOTING

An effort was made to determine reasons for participation in the elections. Replies indicated that a minority of people had voted for political or partisan reasons — to get the right people for office, "to vote for the party of my choice." Just as many people, however, indicated that they took part merely in the hope of bringing about a better future, and the most frequent reasons given for taking part in the elections was that to do so was a moral obligation of citizenship and patriotism. In addition, a number of people wanted "to bring about self-government and democracy in Germany," wanted "to express my opinion again," or voted "because I have always voted" or "because my husband said I should vote."

REACTIONS TO RESULTS

All persons polled were asked whether any parties had received more votes or less votes than the respondent had expected they would. Results clearly indicated that the public, taken as a whole, had overestimated the strength of the leftist parties and underestimated that of the conservative Christian parties. The weak showing of the Communist Party was the biggest surprise of all, being listed by one out of every five persons. About one of every ten persons polled had thought that the Social Democrats would show more strength. Thus, altogether, about a third of the public was surprised at the weakness of the leftist parties.

In contrast, very few people (3%) had expected the Christian parties to show more strength with the electorate than they actually did. Rather, as Fig. 2 indicates, about one in every five persons had been surprised by the strength of the Christian parties. Apparently the showing made by the fourth major party prototype, the Democratic party, was not surprising; very few people expressed sur-

prise either at its strength or weakness. This fourth party, non-Christian, is represented by variously named parties in the American Zone. It is the least well-organized of the four major parties and fared poorly in the January elections.

Question 1:			
<i>"Did any party receive more votes than you expected?"</i>			
The Answers:			
No, or can't say			72%
Yes			
CSU	11%		
CDU	8		
other Right parties	1		
SPD	5		
KPD	2	28%	
			100%
Question 2:			
<i>"Did any party receive less votes than you expected?"</i>			
The Answers:			
No, or can't say			63%
Yes			
KPD	21%		
SPD	13		
CSU	1		
CDU	1		
other Right parties	1	37%	
			100%

Fig. 2 — Division of Votes

An analysis was made of the answers to these questions given by followers of the several parties. The strong showing of the Christian parties surprised their own followers almost as much as it did the adherents of the leftist parties. The weakness shown by the SPD was a greater surprise to its own followers than to the adherents of the Christian parties. The followers of the SPD were as surprised at the weakness of their own party as at the weakness of the KPD.

ESTIMATE OF NEW ELECTEES

The interviewees were asked: "Do you believe that the candidates who were elected will do a good, satisfactory or bad job?"

Respondents agreed that in general the newly elected candidates would do a good (54%) job or satisfactory (16%) job. Only two people out of every hundred expected them to do a bad job. The rest (28%) were unable to anticipate the quality of work which would be done. Thus, despite the fact that the elections for the most part were along party lines, the public voiced confidence that all the electees would do good or satisfactory work. Reflecting the often-stressed non-political nature of the recent local elections.



SWISS FEAR GERMAN COMEBACK

To decide the disposition of German-held assets in Switzerland — estimated by American investigators at 750,000,000 dollars — says the **New York Times**,



the Swiss have "agreed to send a special representative to Washington ... to confer with the US, Britain and

France. Fear that Germany will make another comeback within a few years, as she did after the last war" had up to now, it is believed, deterred the Swiss from taking any action in this matter.

ELECTION OPINION

Officials of the Political Activity Section of American Military Government are reported by the **New York Herald Tribune** as saying: "The January elections... represented merely 'politics in a vacuum... nothing but a registration of what people, aside from Nazis, used to be politically.'"

POLITICAL KIDNAPPINGS

All Berlin is aware, says **The New York Times** "that kidnappings of politically strategic individuals have reached such proportions that matters have been carried to a conclave of the Group Control Council and that a four-power investigation has been ordered."

AUSTRIA BEING PRESSED

Strong representations are being received by the Austrian government from the occupying powers, reports **The New**

York Times, to cooperate in a search for German assets in Austria.

TRADE UNIONS ANTI-NAZI

In the opinion of Sidney Hillman, vice-president of the CIO, who just spent six weeks on the continent, says the **New York Herald Tribune**, the revived trade unions are the greatest driving force for democracy in Germany. Mr. Hillman says the trade unionists are the real anti-Nazi people and "recommended that support of the labor movement be extended."

REASON FOR OCCUPATION

To remedy the peculiarly tolerant attitude of many American troops toward Germans as revealed by a recent poll,



the **Idaho Statesman** suggests that soldiers "have patiently explained to them the reasons for the late war, the rea-

sons for the occupation, and the many reasons why the Germans were not as appealing and 'wronged' in war as they purport to be in peace. If not, the whole occupation program is in danger of floundering."

COOPERATIVE VENTURES

It is interesting to observe, says an **Omaha Herald** editorial, that "the snarled situation in Germany has been accomplished through the 'cooperation' of the major Allies. The smooth, friction-free occupation in Japan has been almost exclusively an American job. It will be interesting

to see what develops in Japan now that some of our Allies are going to 'help'."

CORRESPONDENTS' OPINION

Everything that comes out in the papers or on the radio, comments **Lou Brott** of the Mutual Broadcasting System,



further confirms the impression that "no one seems to be satisfied with the way things are going in Germany. There are more than 200 correspondents writing about Germany.

They present a wide division of opinion of what the US should do in Germany. There is, however, substantial agreement about one thing. This is that the US is bungling the job."

ZONAL PARTY ORGANIZING

Putting German political party activity on a zonal basis, says **John B. Kennedy** of the American Broadcasting Company, "cannot be done without the consent of the Russians, and Russia taking very good care that the Germans cannot make a third invasion of their country within a generation, will see to it that at least Prussia, Germany's governing province, has a government to Russian liking."

AMERICAN FOREIGN LEGION

Speaking on the American Broadcasting Company network, **John B. Kennedy**, tells of Congressman who "believes... foreign soldiers will gladly serve in an American Foreign Legion to relieve American Forces of Occupation... The American Legation in Ireland is besieged every day by Irish applicants for service in the American Army... But an American Foreign Legion would have higher standards and better conditions than the French."

OCCUPATION POLICY

Apparently, declared **Martin Agronsky** of the American Broadcasting Company, some people think the Morgenthau plan is the basis of American occupation policy in Germany, whereas "American policy for Germany was decided at Potsdam by President Truman."

PERSONNEL SHORTAGE

Cecil Brown of the Mutual Broadcasting System says: "In Germany, we are turning over the dissemination of news to the Germans, not because they have reformed but because we do not have sufficient personnel to retain tight supervision of the German newspapers and radio stations."

(Continued from page 14)

falls below 4 square meters. If necessary housing space may also be requisitioned by written notice. The dispossessed person may file an appeal within three days, although appeal does not suspend the carrying out of the requisition. Unless approved by the local authority such appeals must be forwarded to higher levels for decision.

Authorization to occupy a house and the conditions of tenancy, including rent, are determined by a tenancy agreement concluded under the supervision of the local authorities. They may issue a substitute order if the tenancy agreement cannot be concluded normally. Agreements made after the law becomes effective without the approval of the local

authorities are void. Violations of the law or the implementing directives issued under it are punishable by a year in prison or a fine of RM 10,000, or both.

This law turns over another important section of the German economy to the German authorities themselves, in accord with MG policy of giving the Germans as much experience as possible in administration at every governmental level. As in all similar cases, MG supervision will be close and continuous in order to assure compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the law, and to make certain that Germans in authority are both able and willing to cooperate with the occupying forces, not only in matters of detail but also in achieving the larger objectives of occupation.

(Continued from page 16)

Schools for training building workers have been established throughout the US Zone, but the lack of adequate facilities, equipment, and tools have limited the number of students, so that the effect on the housing program has not been as far reaching as it should be.

PERMANENT HOUSING PROGRAM

The comparatively small percentage of rooms left unoccupied because of disrepair, is perhaps the best indication of the success of the emergency shelter program. Of an estimated total of 11,502,000 rooms in the US Zone, 7,178,000 are occupied and require no repairs at the present time while 2,527,000 rooms (both occupied and unoccupied) are still in need of repair. Rooms which have been destroyed beyond repair and must be replaced by new constructions total 1,797,000, and much of the repair work effected has been of a make-shift nature and must be replaced by permanent repairs.

The carrying out of these permanent repairs and new construction, however, calls for a permanent housing program. Although the possibility of executing any housing project is dependent on the amount of building material and manpower available in Germany for a number of years to come, it is significant that the German authorities have already submitted to Military Government blueprints of long-range housing programs.

With the gradual increase in the supply of construction material and labor, such housing programs should be possible, but a concerted effort will have to be made to further production of building materials and to effect an interzonal distribution of such production. The initiation and implementation of such programs is primarily the responsibility of the Germans, and it is gratifying to note that the German housing officials have recognized their responsibilities in this field and are tackling the job.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of
Mil Gov for
Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov
for Württemberg-
Baden Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
1st Mobile Maint Plat

Col W W Dawson
1st Lt J P Clifford
Capt E Thompson

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart
F-10	Stuttgart
F-11	Ulm
G-20	Aalen
G-21	Böblingen
G-22	Crailsheim
G-23	Esslingen
G-24	Gmünd
G-25	Göppingen
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall
G-27	Heidenheim
G-28	Heilbronn
G-29	Ludwigsburg
G-30	Waiblingen
H-50	Backnang
H-52	Künzelsau
H-53	Leonberg
H-54	Bad Mergentheim
H-55	Nürtingen
H-56	Ohringen
H-58	Vaihingen

Württemberg
SK Stuttgart
SK-LK Ulm
LK Aalen
LK Böblingen
LK Crailsheim
LK Esslingen
LK Gmünd
LK Göppingen
LK Hall
LK Heidenheim
LK Heilbronn
LK Ludwigsburg
LK Waiblingen
LK Backnang
LK Künzelsau
LK Leonberg
LK Mergentheim
LK Nürtingen
LK Ohringen
LK Vaihingen

Col W W Dawson
Maj R H Stimson
Maj J Owen
Capt R Nation
Capt W A Becker
Maj T Taylor
Capt F A McDonald
Lt L F Coon
Maj J A Holbrook
1st Lt H Putman
Maj B V Bloom
Maj M S Pullen
1st Lt J Strauss
Capt L R Fisher
Capt B Panettiere
Capt W L Strauss
Capt R S Deetz
Capt R Forrest
Maj S A Warren
1st Lt M Korson
Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim
G-43	Heidelberg
G-46	Pforzheim
G-47	Karlsruhe
H-87	Bruchsal
H-89	Buchen
H-90	Mosbach
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim
H-92	Sinsheim

SK-LK Mannheim
SK-LK Heidelberg
SK-LK Pforzheim
SK-LK Karlsruhe
LK Bruchsal
LK Buchen
LK Mosbach
LK Tauberbischofsheim
LK Sinsheim

Maj L L Lewis
Lt Col J I Taylor
1st Lt N Semaschko
Maj W T Neel
Maj E V LeBlanc
Maj J A McGinness
Capt W J Melchers
1st Lt J Zecca
Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)

Liaison
Liaison

Col J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg

H-78 Gelnhausen

H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg

H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rüdelsheim

H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillkreis &
*LK Biedenkopf
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau &
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor

Capt C A Bood

Capt W F Johnson
Maj T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson

Maj J G Gavin

Capt L R Jones

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel

G-38 Fritzlar

G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege

H-67 Hersfeld

H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry

Maj G C Sola

Capt G DeNubla
Maj Gish
Lt Col C F Russe
Capt H R Dichtenmueller

Maj A W Moore

Capt R W Godwin

Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Bensheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg
G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm

Maj F R Musgrove
Capt C H Carter
Maj L W Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin
Maj R J Willard
Maj D M Easterday
Capt H Nickelsberg

*Liaison

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
Lt Col E R Jenney

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Würzburg
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
Capt K L Ellis
Maj H P Clark
Capt R W Jones
1st Lt J J Cotter
Capt J M Simon
1st Lt A P Lombardi
Capt J R Ellis
Capt M E Riley
Capt W E Brayden
Capt L F Girolani
Capt E E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic
Capt J R Cain

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-222 Bamberg
G-223 Bayreuth
G-224 Erlangen
G-225 Coburg
G-226 Kronach
G-227 Hof
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
G-247 Lichtenfels
H-252 Ebermannstadt
H-253 Hochstadt
H-254 Kulmbach
H-255 Pegnitz
H-256 Munchberg
H-258 Rehau
H-259 Wunseidel
H-260 Forcheim
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Bamberg
SK-LK Bayreuth
LK Erlangen
SK-LK Coburg
LK Kronach
SK-LK Hof
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Lichtenfels
LK Ebermannstadt
LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
LK Kulmbach
LK Pegnitz
LK Munchberg
LK Rehau
LK Wunseidel
LK Forcheim
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt

Col E M Haight
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Lt Col C J Reilly
Lt Col F Robie
Maj S Klein
Capt J F Begley
Maj B F White
Lt Col W R Whitaker
Maj J D Cofer
Maj F Crimp
Maj R Boyer
Maj F K Hinchey
Lt Col P B Lamson
Capt F J Stamatis
Maj A C Abbott
Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj R J Nielson
Capt J Wiatt
Capt R Cole

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt G E Peterson
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt Fitzpatrick
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj P R Coykenball
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorker
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Guini
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt Cunningham
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J J Langer
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacher
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt P Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt F Trayham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	1st Lt T G Thonan
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleshman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J L Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt E M Martocci
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Neeel
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolftrathausen	LK Wolftrathausen	Maj P L Steers
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühl Dorf	LK Mühl Dorf	Capt W M Fors
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E Dipietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Capt E L Bark
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	LK Dillingen	Lt Col J P Wilson
G-239	Dillingen	LK Neu Ulm	Maj S H Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Sonthofen	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	SK-LK Kempten	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	LK Donauwörth	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Günzberg	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzberg	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Memmingen	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Mindelheim	Lt Col R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Nördlingen	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Füssen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Krumbach	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Illertissen	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt F E Kettuner
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Wertingen	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Friedberg	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen		Capt L E Smith

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov (US Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Gov for Bremen	Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Gov for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs